

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of FRANCE:

Purg'd from the Errors and Partiality of *News-Writers* and
Petty-Statefmen, of all Sides.

Tuesday, January 30. 1705.

I Am to Examine in this Paper, which are the Back-Doors at which our *Species* of Silver runs out of the Nation; which of them ought to be shut, and which may, and must be kept open.

The Ways our Money goes Abroad; are,

1. The War.
2. The *East-India* Trade.
3. The *East* Country Trade, to *Norway*, *Swedenland*, &c.

As to the War; those that would not have our Money run that way, should have taken care to have put the late King in a posture to have prevented the *French* seizing *Spain*; in a posture to have seized upon *Flanders*; and have finish'd the first Treaty with *Portugal*.

I presume to affirm, and partly on my own Knowledge, That his Majesty had all these in his Eye, early enough to have been before the *French*; and if I should say, the Grief of being tyed up, disappointed, and suspected by a Native he had done so much for, went very near his Heart, and hasten'd the fatal force of his other Infirmities, to shorten his Life: I should say nothing, but what I always thought I had great reason to believe.

Had these things been done, *Flanders* had not been surpriz'd, the Duke of *Bavaria* had been your own, *Portugal* had done the Business for you, and been at *Madrid* before the New

King, or at least before he had settl'd himself, and the Trade to *Spain* had been open; and if I may pass my weak Opinion, this had either been no War, or it had been one way less chargeable; and the other way you had been better supplied to support it——Now 'tis carried on their own way, and Trade, as well as the State, embroil'd with it; and they expect it should be manag'd without Money.

What Jest! this is with the Nation! No, Gentlemen, this War is not to be carried on, without parting with our Cash; and 'tis just to let us be fill'd with our own Ways; King *William* parted with our Money; but as he opened large Doors for its going out, he kept open yet larger Doors for its coming in. Now we have first shut the Doors, at which it should come in, and yet keep open the Doors, at which it must go out.

And now, Gentlemen, pray let us see, if *England* has any Magick in her Government; It will certainly be true in *England*, as it is in all Countries, and will be to the end of the World, that the more Money goes out, when there is none to supply, there will be the less left; in vain the Queen has her Exchequer administr'd by the most Exact Treasurer, and in the most Exquisite manner that *England* ever knew; 'tis to no purpose to talk of a War without Expence, and of such a War without such an Expence; and Money

ney must be sent Abroad, and if you will be ever Exporting, and Import none, you will certainly sink the Quantity.

This occasions our Coin to decrease, for we see none Coin'd; the Image of Her Majesty on the Coin, is as scarce as Medals; and foreseeing People lay her Guinea's by, in respect to her Picture, having no prospect of seeing any Quantity in the Nation; till the War is over; and who may be alive at that time, God knows.

In King William's Time Money became plenty in a Moment; the Old Coin hardly vanish'd so fast, as the New Coin appear'd, and the Millions of ready Money that shew'd themselves in two or three Years, are incredible to be talk'd of; the Reason is plain, the Plenty of Bullion kept the Price under the Rate of the Coin, and all Men convert'd it into Money, because they got by it; now the Price of the Coin, is below the Price of Bullion; and by the same Rule, all Men will convert the Coin into Bullion, because they get by it; and he that will go any farther, for a Reason, why in a short time we may have no Money left, is to blame.

2. The next Article that carries out our Money, is our *East-India Trade*: I readily own, if we could drive our *East-India Trade*, in Exchange for our own Goods, it would be well; but as the Nature of that Trade will not admit

it, the next Question is to Examine, Whether the *East-India Trade* is a necessary useful Trade, or no? And whether we ought rather to lay it down, than part with our Money; or part with our Money rather than lay it down.

The latter of these is agreed to by Vote of the House of Commons, the Session that the New Company was Establish'd; wherein that Honourable Assembly, who knew as well as any of us, that this Trade was not to be carry'd on but by the Exportation of Bullion, agreed, That it was a Trade necessary to be kept up for the Good of the Nation.

To say nothing more, and avoid entering here upon a Debate how, and in what manner, the *East-India Trade* is necessary, a thing needless to go about; thus far of it will answer my End.

That there are other Trades, less necessary, which Export as much, if not more Bullion, than the *East-India Trade*; and at least it will be granted me, That if all the Trades which require an Export of Silver, must be stop'd, that ought to be stop'd first, which is least necessary and that which is more useful, reserv'd till last. And this is the Handle to the third Head of Trade, which carries out our Money, viz. our Trade to *Norway*.

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

THE Dangerous Query following, has put the Society to a great deal of Concern; and they are not ignorant, that those Enemies who watch for their halting, and often catch them before they fall, would make pretty sport of it, if they could find our Society setting up, that so much desir'd, long'd for, and enquir'd after Office, of Unmarrying the Unhappy, and dissolving hasty Wedlocks.

Gentlemen,

A Young Gentleman (my Friend) who is the Unfortunate Husband of an Old Rich Woman, who he Married, not so much for her Money, (for that he wanted not) as out of Discontent caus'd by his Relations, and a scrupulous Conscience, he having some time before lain with her; and tho' afterwards she us'd, with him, all the Arts imaginable, to marry her; yet she had not been Married above six Weeks, but she shew'd her Jealousy,

Unease, Scolding, Captious, Discontented, Passionate, Contradicting Spirit and Temper, most which Humours he has been daily reared with, for about two Years last, to his great Misfortune, even almost to Distraction; and tho' all her Estate is in his Power, yet she cannot be prevailed on, to give any of her said Humours, to make him ease; therefore, for Charity sake, let me have your Directions, what Method this Unfortunate Gentleman shall take; for it so discomposes him, that it turns him back those few Steps he had made in his Journey, to a Blessed Eternity; and she is so sensible of his Misery under it, that she has consented Writing, that he may have half her Estate, for better Maintenance of himself, separate from her.

Jan. 1704.

Your Admirer,
And Humble Servant,
John Friendli

If your Advice comes out soon, it may prevent him doing some rash Act, unbecoming a Christian, because in his Melancholies he takes great pleasure in reading your Review; in which he pleads to give your Opinion in particular, "Whether it is Lawful or Justifiable, in his Case, to leave her, or what other Method he may take."

What Method would this Gentleman have us prescribe? Even the same we should prescribe to a Man laid in Newgate for Life, Patience, Sovereign Patience, that only Effectual Equivalent for a Bad Wife.

But in this Case they find more Cause for it than ordinary; he was Married to this Lady under Terrible Circumstances.

1. He had lain with her first, in English, she was his Whore.

2. He was drawn into it by Artifice, the Lady using her utmost Charms to Convert her self into that thing call'd a Wife.

3. He did it in Discontent at his Relations.

Unhappy Gentleman, could such a Match ever be expected to produce any thing but Misery and Repentance?

Patience and Repentance are the two principal things the Society can recommend to him; and 'tis difficult to prescribe any thing to him more to the purpose.

As to his own Conduct, the Society recommends to him, to treat her as his Wife, with Respect, and be always ready to act the Christian on his side, and for her Unquiet, Absurd, and Uneasie Temper, shew himself unconcern'd and slight it, seeking all Honest Diversion, to put it out of his Thoughts, and make his Mind ease.

As to putting him back of his Journey to another World, we think it should, like all other Afflictions, rather help him forward thither, than hinder him, having abundance of Occasions in it to make him very serious, and to Discern, that he must look for something future to make up the Loss of what he expected here.

As to Parting Man and Wife, the Society dare not Advise any thing relating to it; they judge the thing it self fatal to Families to Posterity, and to Societies; directly contrary to the Marriage Covenant, and absolutely destructive to the End of Matrimony.

But if the Woman will go from him, we al-

low he is not oblig'd to hinder her; and for the Moyerity of her own Estate, he cannot in reason offer her less; he cannot legally turn her out but if she offers to go, he may run before with his Hat in his Hand, and open the Door for her; for as he was to blame, to let her in, he would be doubly so to hinder her going out.

Mr. REVIEW,

WE have often observ'd your frequent Boasts in the Review, of your Wonderful Generosity in refusing all manner of Private Advantages, and writing the Review for nothing: We are glad your Circumstances will admit it; but we wonder a little, how you can make this Correspond with another part of it; we being assur'd, That you not only accept of Fees and Rewards, we do not call them Bribes, for your Private Answers, but make Demands of such things, and refuse them, if not given in quantity to your Minds; these things we take to be Contradictions, and something scandalous: ————— To which, we desire your Answer.

Yours, L. K.

The Truth of all manner of Accusations, is best discovered by a fair stating the Matter of Fact; and the Author appearing before his own Society, on this Occasion, gave the following Answer to this Ill-natur'd Charge, and refer'd it to the Judgment of the World.

As for what has been said in the Review, he declares again, and thinks he never did it without good Reason; that he never directly, or indirectly receiv'd, gain'd, had, or bargain'd to receive any Consideration, Price, or Profit for Writing, or any other part of the Work: In short, that he never got a Farthing by it; and the other Persons concern'd, will at any time testify it for him.

As to his Circumstances bearing it, the Gentleman might have spar'd Insulting him on that Head, since to tell how they were reduc'd, might, perhaps, reflect more on the Publick, than on himself; but be they what they will, he never expects to raise them by Writing a Penny Paper, but leaves that to time and Gods Providence, chooling rather to suffer, than to complain.

As to the latter part of the Charge, he owns tis true, that in some Cases, where Gentlemen have desir'd his Advice or Opinion in Cases not fit to be Publick; they have considered, that they ought not to give him Trouble for nothing; and

and his accepting what has been offered on that Score, he takes to be as much a Crime, as a Chamber Council taking a Fee for his Advice, or a Porter for going of an Errand.

And yet in this very Article, his Clients have been so few, he means of those that had that Sence of his Labour in their Thoughts, that he solemnly declares, it does not in all amount to Ten Pounds put together.

Indeed the Number of Importunate Querists have been great, who press often for Private Answers, with Offers of Acknowledgment for Trouble; who, when they have had Returns of a whole Sheet of Paper close Writ, and owned to be Satisfactory, have gone away with an *Humbly thank the Gentleman, and my Service to him*; and some indeed have offered so little, that even the Copying Clerk refuses them.

In such Cases he sees no Remedy; but to say, that he is very willing to oblige any Body with his Opinion, that thinks it worth while to ask it: Nor would he grutch his Labour to three or four, or if it were ten in a Week; but when it comes to forty or fifty in a Week, the Case alters, and this occasions, that he has now near 300 Letters, both Publick and Private, before him.

Those he has by him in the *Supplement* and *Appendix* promis'd to the Work, he hopes to Dispatch; and for the future, if he should go forward with this Work, he humbly desires those Gentlemen that require Private Resolves, and do not think it worth their while to consider the Labour of it, as far as their own Sence shall judge reasonable, that they'll be pleas'd to forbear giving him or themselves the trouble: As to Letters to be Published, he declares, he does not expect it.

THE Gentleman who has sent three Letters about one Question, the last Sign'd *M.E.* is desir'd to have Patience till the next *Supplement*, which is now in the Press; when his first Letter shall, if he is in earnest, receive a Serious Answer, and at large: If he is more in haste, and has particular Reasons why he would have it in the *Review*, on his notice, he shall be oblig'd.

THE Finest Honey of all Sorts, Wholesale and Retail, at very Reasonable Rates, is Sold at the *Three Crowns*, a Cheesemonger's Shop without *Bishopsgate*, over against *Drvonsbire-Square*. London.

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